DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Marikar, the question of maintaining the canal leading to the Marayur village will be investigated.

Your complaint about the maintenance of the Talliar Right Bank channel will be enquired into.

The question of the reduction of water cess has been brought forward before; and it has been stated that the matter would be investigated. I will look into that again.

The construction of irrigation tanks at the places specified by you will be investigated.

In regard to the Legislative Council constituency, I can only repeat what the Dewan said last year, *viz*, that the representation about the grouping of the Devicolam and Peermade taluks into one constituency will be considered, when the question of re-grouping of constituencies is taken up.

Your general representation, with which you finished, and your request to appoint a committee to enquire into the condition of Anjanad people will be considered. I hope to visit the locality myself in a couple of months and to see for myself what your grievances are.

131. The indifferent attitude of the Government towards the Malayalam language.

MR. K. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Kartikapalli taluk*) said that the need for encouraging the Malayalam language had been represented at the 19th and 27th sessions of the Assembly and although the language had developed during the past 50 years, the development was not comparable with that of other languages. The English language was gaining in importance and most of the correspondence in the various offices was in that language with the result that the mother tongue was given lesser importance. This was deplorable. More importance should be assigned to the language by the adoption of the following measures:—

(1) All Government publications intended for the general public should be in Malayalam. The use of technical words in certain publications and communications might be a hindrance to their proper translation. But there was no objection to the use of technical terms in English as such in Malayalam. In course of time, people would be accustomed to the use of these terms. In cases where the publications have necessarily to be in English, their translations, in Malayalam, should also be simultaneously published.

(2) There was no uniformity in publishing the notifications, etc., in the *Gazette*. While translations were published for some of them, others were not translated at all. Even if the translations were published, the publications were belated. All publications in the *Gazette* should hereafter be published in Malayalam also.

(3) The *Directory* should be published in Malayalam also.

(4) The *Statistics* of the State were published in English alone. These should be published in Malayalam also.

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(5) All correspondence between the Government and the people and between the heads of departments should be in Malayalam.

(6) The proceedings in civil courts should be in Malayalam. While the plaints, written statements, depositions were in general in Malayalam, there was no reason why the judgments alone should be in English. Further as all the laws and the arguments of the vakils were in English, the ordinary ryots were not able to understand them.

The duty of selecting text-books for the several classes was vested in committees, although their final approval was with the Government. The books selected should be those intended for increasing the knowledge and the moral standard of the pupils. Some text-books were available for sale only three or four months after the re-opening of the schools and even then only in the offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools. The printing of text-books should be entrusted to private presses.

The administration and control of girls' schools were vested in a person who had no knowledge of the vernaculars of the State. This was regrettable, especially when qualified women were available for appointment as controlling and inspecting officers.

DEWAN'S REPLY: In regard to the use of Malayalam Mr. Velayudhan Pillai, I think it will be wise for me to refer you to the Dewan's statement made last year. He said that members should realise that Government recognised the need for the vernaculars being admitted more and more in official use. Any suggestion made for the development of Malayalam will be considered and accepted as far as possible. I do not think it can be said that the attitude of Government towards the Malayalam language is one of indifference. Practically, every publication which is not entirely in Malayalam is being published in Malayalam, English and Tamil. I do not think I can add, at the moment, to what the Dewan said last year.

132. Certain general needs of the State.

MR. V. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod taluk*) first spoke about the need for changing the educational system. This question had been mooted by several other members also. Eminent educationists have condemned the existing system as too narrow. The English education in India was originally intended to produce men for employment and did not aim at their mental or moral development. The result was that the Indian universities produced a large number of men who were fit only for employment and so long as this could not be found for all, the number of the educated unemployed was on the increase. The time had come for changing the educational system. The following were the member's suggestions in this respect —

(1) Education should be vocational and not literary. After completing his education, a man should be able to take to any profession, say as an agriculturist, or carpenter, or weaver, etc.

(2) Greater care should be bestowed on the selection of text-books. The authors generally spent more time in attempting to get their books prescribed as texts than on their books themselves. They exerted their

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